<u>Week 1 - Introduction/Genre</u>

<u>"Genre"</u>: Style or category of something

- **Classical Music**
    - Written out on the page differs from hip/hop or other genres.
    - Performer interprets the music. Compositional art form.
        - Performance takes the ideas from the composers and interprets them.
    - Ideal Sound
        - Pitchy == Not intune.
        - Sound aspires too. Certain end point people try to get to.
    - Playing "Correct"
        - Correct and incorrect way to play
    - Born in <u>Europe</u>
    - Advanced *Harmony*.
        - Two or more notes relate to the same sound.
    - Conductor tells how to play when to play. Performance: take notes and read it.
- **Rock Music**
    - Music of rebellions (Born in <u>America</u>)
    - Learn the musical instrument by yourself. DIY.
        - Writing their own music and coming up with their own music.
    - Youth-oriented.
        - <u>Rebellious</u> nature.
    - How to tell if it's done well?
        - If the lyrics fit the music in a beautiful way.
        - Do they tell you a story?
    - Performance art form
- **Pop Music**
    - Designed to appeal to the largest number of the population.
        - Meant to be sold
    - Commercialism.
        - The Images of the artist are beautiful.
    - Performers are often not composers
        - Sing the song written by someone else.
    - Developed as music was <u>sellable</u>.
        - When recording of music began. Pop music began to take off. Recording to people.
    - Emphasis on production (modern)
        - Auto-tune. Perfection and mistakes are removed. Unnatural. NO Mistakes.
    - Cords and Harmony go togethers.
        - Harmony expressed through Cords.
- **Hip Hop Music**
    - Performance art form
        - Expression of DJ, Rappers and more. One Person completes another person rapping.

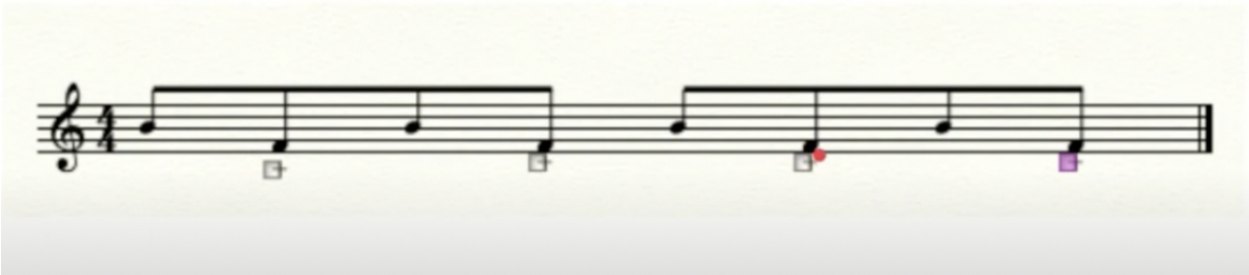
    - Technology (sampling)
        - Sampling == Taking the music that already exists and using it for your own purposes.
    - Distinctly urban:
        - Like country music this one feels urban. City life. Describing a hard life.
    - Emphasis on lyrics
        - Very important. Lots of lyrics.
    - Social consciousness
        - Started as dance music. <u>Expression of urban life and hardship</u>.
    - Production
        - Beat making. Everything except rapping.
- **Jazz Music**
    - 1st American musical art form
        - Folk/High Art
            - Folk Art == Visual or music by someone who has not been trained. Doesn't have a degree in music.
            - High Art == Trained Artist.
    - Success determine by interaction
        - Have to interact with others and show that you are listening to them.
    - Each performance is different
        - Improvisation == make things up as you go along.
        - If I play it a second time then it's different.
    - Equal parts originals and covers
        - Mix of classic songs written 100s years ago. And some originals.
        - Solo == Small band.
    - Big Band Jazz == Everything written up beforehand. Not improvisation.
    - Improvisation
        - <u>Codes:</u> CMaj7 f7 Do7 G13(b9)
        - Representation of harmony. Framework to make up.
- **Instruments/Vocabulary**
    - Harmony == Two or more notes playing at the same time.
    - Melody == One note playing at a time.
    - Rhythm == Notes without pitch.
        - Banging on a door, dresses, that's rhythm. Unlike playing piano.
    - Harmonic Instruments == Playing one or more notes at a time.
        - Example: Piano, Guitar, Vibraphone, Organ.
    - Rhythmic Instruments == Drum Sets
        - Bass Drum (Big one), Right Cymbal, Snare Drum, Hi Hat (clap together)

- Melodic Instruments
  - Upright Bass (one note at a time). Important in Jazz
  - Lowest Note in a song. Forms the bed underneath the piano.
  - Trumpets
    - Blowing air and controlling with three vows. Can use mutes
  - Trombone
    - Use mute to play different tones of sounds. With a slide.
  - Saxophone
  - Clarinet: Made up of wood instead of brass.
- Above Instruments make up the rhythm section.
- Lead Sheet
  - Contains information for everyone in the band.

Week 2 - Jazz Roots/Music Terms

Polyphony == Simultaneous occurrences of two or more melodies at once.
Melody == Any One note sounding at a time.
Harmony == Simultaneous sounding of two or more notes.
Syncopation == When the accent comes on the upbeat // unexpected part. The note at the bottom.

Typically in American music. Accent the unexpected part of mesure.



- New Orleans
  - Certain styles of Jazz don't die out as new styles come in.
    - More like a tree

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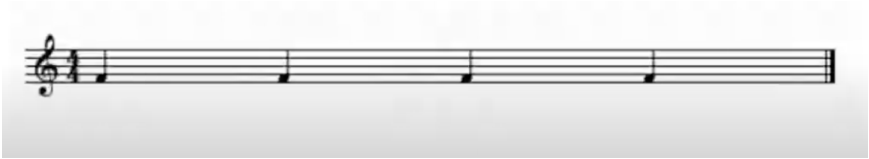
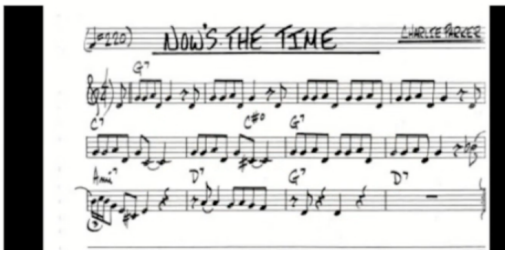
- Floods happened in New Orleans and Balck people were affected.
- Surrounded by nations who speak Spanish and black population. Home to slavery.
    - Very diverse nature, poor town, surrounded by different languages.
- Slaves kept but had litttle bit of freedom.
    - Made music in Congo Square.
- The <u>blues</u> predates Jazz. Slaves alowed to congegrate with others and bring their culture.
- Creoles == Mixed white and black person. Or Black person with light skin.
    - Treated with more freedom and were given more opportunities.
    - Give music lessons and learn how to play classical music.
        - Others learned to play on their own, but the music was different.
- Turn off the century, law passed where everyone 1drop of an ounce of African blood was treated as second class citizens.
    - Crealoes and black people mingled and learned from each other.
- Brass Band
    - Used for birthdays, funerals and all things. Played on streets.
- Early new Orleans instrumentation
    - Front line == Trumpet, Clarinet, and the trombone, horn in the front.
    - Second line bass == Tuba and the drums.
    - Melody is the main part of the song (trumpet plays the melody).
    - Parade Music
- <u>Buddy Bolden</u>
    - First Jazz musician
    - Could play louder and brazz and individuality.
    - Untrained music and infectious, Committed to mental hospital and Alcoholism.
- <u>The Great Migration</u>
    - Coming from south to North. South side of chicago.
    - North → indoor manufacture (hard labor).
    - White men to war, black men in the factory in the North. White men coming back, black men losing jobs.
- <u>Freddie Keppard</u> == King of the trumpet. Afraid that someone could steal music.
    - Trumpet in middle, Clarinet and trombone and drums, piano.
- Original Dixieland jass band.
    - Black people invented, and stolen by whites. Not original.

- Joe “King” Oliver
    - Most successful after Freddie Keppardin trumpet. Bringing New Orleans to Chicago. Hired Louis Armstrong, the second trumpet player.
- Jelly Roll Morton
    - Real name Ferdinand Lemont (French Name). Creol and classically trained.
    - First real arranger.
    - Arranging == taking an existing piece of music and making it playable, one way first and then second.
        - Everyone has their own part.
- Jazz Roots
    - Folk Traditions == traditions that are brought from older countries.
    - Buzzard lope == dance that people gathered around and do and throw rags in the middle of the floor.
        - Rag represents a piece of meat or dead animal.
    - The Blues == way of singing that has a moaning quality to it. You sing in such a way that is not exactly on a pitch.
        - Song form
    - Minstrelsy
        - Twisted part, white actor put on black face to look black.
        - Black people developed their own culture on plantation and white people would make up things about blacks and mimic them.
        - Stereotype: Watermelon.
        - Offensive to put on a black face.
    - Art music == Classical Music. Creoles and white people.
    - Jazz == Mix of African and European music.
    - Ragtime == Solo piano music.

Week 3 - New Orleans and Louis Armstrong

More Vocabulary:-

- BEAT: Beat of the music. Music divided into beats.
- MEASURE: Beats organized in Measures. (4 beats in every measure)
    - 
- CHOROUS: One time through the song form (in jazz).

- 

    - 12 Measures

Jazz Song Form

- <u>Blues</u>: a song form. Has 12 measures.
    - Antecedent, Antecedent, Consequent.
        - Antecedent → sets up for what happens next.
            - “My Dog Left me I am feeling really sad”
            - “Yes I said my sod left me”
        - Consequent
            - “That was the best dog I ever had”
        - 2 Similar beats then 1 different at the end.
    - 1 two three four, 2 two three four, 3 three four,
- <u>American Songbook Standard:</u> 1915 to 1965 (Pop Song form)
    - 32 measures long, in groups of 8.
    - Listen to music instead of lyrics.
    - Every 8 bars gets an alphabet letter. ABCD. If the same then AABC.
    - 4 * 8 = 32 measures.

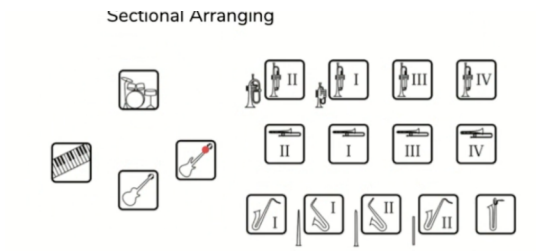
Louis Armstrong

- Greatest Jazz Musician and trumpet player.
    - Claims to be born on July 4th 1900s. Start of new century and Freedom Day.
    - He is loved everywhere because of his songs.
    - America's most durable and original music.
    - Organized small recordings known as Hot Fives and Hot Seven, made 65 records in three years.
    - The rhythm and the phrases were more complex. Born as a free black man and ministerial performer .Criticized for catering to white taste.
- King Oliver called Louis Armstrong 3 times to Chicago.
- Chicago central hub for music at the time.
- Louis Armstrong nickname: pops (fatherly figure). Satchmo (Satchel Mouth) big mouth.
- Virtuosity: Transformed Jazz to band to Solo. Brilliant Improviser. (12 sec intro)
- Voice sounds like he plays. Sings like he plays. Plays like he sings.
    - <u>Scat Singing:</u> You sing mimicking the sound of an instrument and use nonsense syllables.
        - Heebie Jeebies - Louis Armstrong.
- <u>Hot Fives and Sevens</u>
    - In Chicago, hub of Jazz.
    - Infentual Cement American Pop Song and Blues.
    - More spaces to soloist.

    - Raising the bar for Swing. Very Strong with Rhythm.
    - Earl “Fatha” Hines == Only person that could match Louis armstrong.

Week 4 - Fletcher Henderson and Duke

- New York the center of Jazz
- Chicago extension of New Orleans Jazz (Smaller band).
- New York Big Band Jazz (music written out).
    - Entertainment capital before Hollywood.
    - Financial Capital of the world.
    - Immigration Central.
        - Italy, Ireland and mainly jewish
- Klezmer == Jewish folk music.
    - Improvison, and emotions involved.
- George Gershwin
    - Combining jazz music with classical music.
    - Symphonic music with Jazz.
    - Rhapsody == First combine music.
- Technology
    - Recording, Radios, and Movies
    - Recording == Things here are clear.
    - Phonograph == Record Player && Cheaper.
- Jazz Singer: Talking movie. “Al Jolson” – Pop actor/singer.
    - Minstrel Movie.
- Recording
    - Fast/took off with Jazz.
- Prohibition
    - Ban on Alcohol. Consuming and buying is illegal.
    - Speakeasies == Turn into a party. Legal Establishment to consume alcohol.
        - Stride Piano == Solo Piano Style (Harlem == Black neighbor).
        - Before: Rag time before jazz.
- 1920s dancing
    - Swing Dancing
- <u>Fletcher Henderson</u>
    - Big Band Leader
    - 11 or 9 Horns and Rhythm sessions.
    - Song written out.
    - Best Black Dance Band.
    - Louis Armstrong with Fletcher in New York for 1 year.
- <u>Sectional Arranging of Fletcher</u>
    - Group into session.



- Coleman Hawkins
    - Most saxophone in Jazz.
    - Invented the saxophone in Jazz.
    - Influence by Louis Armstrong style.
- Duke Ellington
    - Next in line after Fletcher
    - Using Cross arrangine
    - New Sound based on different instrument Combinations.
    - Innovative at a time.
    - Trying to make Jazz Acceptable just like Classical.
    - The Cotton Club
        - Big Break
        - Black people are there to serve.
        - National Audience on a Radio.
    - Proud Black Man
    - Jazz means to throw away so prefered black folk music.
    - Career Decline and resurgence (women dancing on stage)
    - Wrote Sacred Music

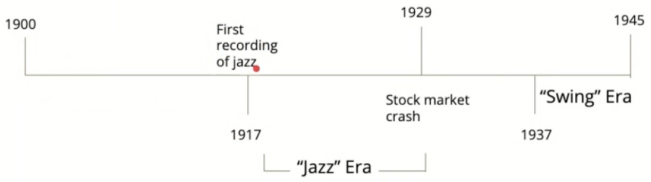
Week 5 - Count Basie and Kansas City

- Kansas City in the 1930s
    - Black families migrating to cities. Wild & Free and Party atmosphere.
        - Emphasis on Blue and Improvisational
    - Territory bands
        - Country bands and would play their own music.
        - Andy Kirks' 12 clouds of joy (Hot Jazz == Dance Music && Romantic as well).
            - Polished music && Acts as community.
- Boogie Woodie
    - Solo Piano Style (Kansas's stride piano).
    - Freedom to be a pianist.
    - Self taught musicians in Kansas.
    - Mary Lou Williams == First Female composer and piano player.
    - Bent Notes.
- Jam Sessions

    - Informational Gathering of musicians.
    - Hire you for geeks.
    - Competitive.
    - Battles of musicians (Saxophone)
- Riff
- Williams “Count” Basie
    - Addictive beats of rhythm and swinging.
    - Best group and famous.
    - Infectious groove.
    - Head Arrangements
        - Stored in the head of the players.
        - Learned together and memorized.
        - Talent scout.
    - Does the band want to make it dance?
    - African American music.
- Ellington —> Texture and new sound.
    - Europeans and combining it with Afriance Music.
- Soloist ⇒ Lester Young
    - Sounds good! Doesn’t matter if the notes are correct.
    - Horrible Experience in war. Lost the way he played.
        - Beat up by a soldier because he married white women.

Week 6 - The Swing Era

- The Count and the Duke
    - Leading in the swing era (big band jazz).
- Art vs. Commercialism
    - Swing musician similar to today’s pop music.
- 1930s “Swing” vs. 1920s “Jazz”
    - Jazz → New Orleans and Chicago (smaller group). Improvisation
        - Common instruments: clarinet, trumpet, trombone.
    - Swing → Large group. Have to write stuff out beforehand.
        - Dance more. More popular than Jazz.
        - Emphases on the group arrangements and singable melodies.
        - Vocalist
    - Instrument Changes
        - Tuba to Bass.
        - Banjo to guitar.
        - Instead of 2 drums now it’s 4.
- The Swing Era
    - Changes because of commercial reasons.



- The Savoy Ballroom
  - Invention of swing dancing.
  - Social dancing is very important and communicating with bands.
  - Band and Dancers working together.
  - African nature of dance.
- The Rise of Benny Goodman
  - Master of clarinet.
  - Hot music
  - King of Swing
  - First musicians in Carnegie Hall.
  - No idea he had a following in the west coast, different time zones.
- Integration
  - Benny GoodMan Trio. Black musicians while others take breaks.
- Benny Goodman vs Webb
  - Playing the same arrangement
  - Webb
- Gelnn Miller and Himmie Lunceford
  - Wing blenders
  - Shawn vs machitio.
  - Glenn → Gets hate because he has to capitalize on swing music.
- JImmie Lunceford → Concert taskmaster.
- "Jump" → similar version, emphasizes black music, vocal and black culture.
  - Half way between blue and swing.
  - Louis Jordan → Comedy Music, ministerial music.

QUESTION 1

10 points Saved

Classical music is referred to as a "compositional" art form.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

QUESTION 2

10 points Saved

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of rock music?

- ( ) a. Youth-oriented
- ( ) b. American
- (●) c. Virtuosic
- ( ) d. "Do-It-Yourself" aesthetic

QUESTION 3

10 points Saved

Which of the following instruments is a *harmonic* instrument?

- (●) a. Guitar
- ( ) b. Trumpet
- ( ) c. Drums
- ( ) d. Saxophone

QUESTION 4

10 points Saved

Choose all instruments that comprise the *rhythm section:*

- [ ] a. Trumpet
- [x] b. Drums
- [x] c. Piano
- [x] d. Bass

QUESTION 5

10 points Saved

A *lead sheet* tells each member of a jazz ensemble what to do for a given song.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

QUESTION 6

10 points Saved

New Orleans jazz is *polyphonic*.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

QUESTION 7

10 points

New Orleans jazz bands typically have around twelve members.

- ○ True
- ◉ False

QUESTION 8

10 points

New Orleans was important to the development of jazz for the following reasons:

- ○ a. Port Town
- ○ b. Melting pot of different languages and culture
- ○ c. Different attitude toward slavery
- ◉ d. All of the above

QUESTION 9

10 points

This person is recognized as having first jazz band in New Orleans:

- ◉ a. Buddy Bolden
- ○ b. Fletcher Henderson
- ○ c. Wynton Marsalis
- ○ d. Freddie Keppard
- ○ e. Joe "king" Oliver

QUESTION 10

10 p

Minstrel music involved slave owners and other white people dressing up as slaves.

- ◉ True
- ○ False

QUESTION 11

10 p

How many beats are in a typical measure?

- ○ a. 2
- ◉ b. 4
- ○ c. 8
- ○ d. 12

QUESTION 12

10 p

How many measures are in a standard chorus of the blues forms?

- ○ a. 4
- ○ b. 8
- ◉ c. 12
- ○ d. 32

QUESTION 13

The form of an American Songbook Standard Pop Song is determined by the lyrics.

- ○ True
- ◉ False

QUESTION 14

"King" Oliver invited Louis Armstrong to come to New York City and play in his band.

- ○ True
- ◉ False

QUESTION 15

This pianist was the only person who could compete at Louis Armstrong's level in the 1920s:

- ○ a. Freddie Keppard
- ○ b. Fletcher Henderson
- ◉ c. Earl "Fatha" Hines
- ○ d. Buddy Bolden

QUESTION 16

1

Ensembles in New York tended to be larger than those of New Orleans and Chicago

- (●) True
- ( ) False

QUESTION 17

1

New York in the 1920s was the entertainment hub of the world.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

QUESTION 18

1

This classical composer tried to merge jazz with Symphonic Music:

- ( ) Duke Ellington
- ( ) Fletcher Henderson
- ( ) Louis Armstrong
- (●) George Gershwin

QUESTION 19

10 p

The invention of this device allowed recordings to become much clearer in the mid-20s:

- ( ) a. Microphone
- (●) b. Radio
- ( ) c. Talking movies
- ( ) d. Speakeasy

QUESTION 20

10 p

This person was the first significant jazz saxophonist:

- ( ) a. Buddy Bolden
- (●) b. Coleman Hawkins
- ( ) c. Louis Armstrong
- ( ) d. Duke Ellington